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Volume XXI.....

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Miss EMMA STANLEY IN BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-David Copperpieto

BEOADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Ingoman, THE

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 414 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN MI ERLLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-Parsiotic

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 Broadway-VALUABLE

New York, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, wi seave this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-pas the HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

intions and advertisements for any edition of the Maw York Harald will be received at the following places

LOSPON—Am. & European Express Ce., 17 and 18 Cornhill
PARS— do. de. 8 Piace de la Bourse
Levan-cot.— do. do. 7 Rumford street
Levan-cot.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Harald the office during the previous week, and to the hour

From Mexico we have advices dated at the capital to the 5th and at Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. The departure of the Spanish fleet was hailed as a wiomph of Mexican diplomacy, and Spain will have to pay heavily for her warlike exhibition, in the shape of a high import tariff. Comonfort's decree or the sale of the church property was hailed with great popular enthusiasm, and an immediate rise in the value of government stocks followed. The brevets and promotions in the army by Santa Anna have been annulled, except in a few cases specially provided for. Governor Traconis, of Puebla, has expelled the monks of the Order of Saint Vincent de Paul, and they have consequently removed to the city of Mexico.

We publish to-day the report of the Commission ers appointed by the Walker-Rivas government of Nicaragua to examine and report as to the indebtedness of the Accessory Transit Company to that re-public. This report was finished at Granada on the 4th of July, and is now printed for the first time. The property of the company seized is valued at one hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, five cents (\$161,129 05), and the Commissioners report that the company owes the government of Nicaragua four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dolhrs, ninety-six cents (\$412,589 96), leaving the company still indebted to the government in the rum of two hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, ninety-one cents (\$251,460 91). The report is elaborately prepared, and gives some interesting statistics of the company's operations on the Isthmus.

We publish elsewhere additional particulars of the recent terrible catastrophe on the Morthern Pennsylvania Railroad. At last accounts the number the killed reached fifty, and it is estimated that at least one hundred have been wounded. Throughout yesterday the excitement in Philadelphia was intense, and the lamentations of the people residvictims attended school, are represented as trabeartrending and beyond the power of language to

We have also further particulars relative to the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana. The worst fears regarding the missing passengers are The propeller which assisted in the res-Sue arrived at Detroit yesterday, but she had only two or three passengers on board. The clerk of the Northern Indiana is of opinion that at least fifty Lives were lost, and the captain of the propeller is of the same belief. We give elsewhere the names of some of those known to have been lost.

We have still another disaster to record. The propeller Tinto was burned on Monday night, on Lake Ontario, and about twelve persons lost their lives. The purser and twelve of the crew were

Nothing of importance transpired in the Senate yesterday. In the House the Illinois contested election case was settled by the adoption of a reso lation ousting Mr. Allen, (dem) the incumbent, and referring the matter back to the people. Mileage and the usual per diem were allowed the contestant, Mr. Archer.

The various Know Nothing conventions for th nomination of candidates for Congress from this city met last evening. Our indefatigable reporters attended at their gatherings, and have detailed the resalt of the inquiries and investigations in another column. The Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh district conventions adjourned without making pomina tions. In the Eighth district, John Bullock, said to be a resident of the Twentieth ward, was nominated. The Fifth district convention did not hold a formal meeting.

We give elsewhere, in our columns, the particulars of a horrible murder, perpetrated in this city on Thursday night or Friday morning, upon the person of Bartholomew Burke, a porter in the store of Mr. Joyce, corner of Broadway and White streets.

Advices from the Mauritius, dated at Port Louis on 21st of April, say :- The cholera has been allowed to come to our shores, and its ravages have spread desolation through the land. True, the havoc has not been equal to that of 1854, but we have suffered seriously, and some of the most esteemed and beloved amongst us have succumbed to this cruel devastator.

The Singapore, E. L. Journal of Commerce, of April 29, says:-It is with feelings of deep regret that we notice the breaking out of cholera at Calcutta and other parts of India, carrying off the native population. Europeans of all ages are falling victims to its virulence.

The cotton market continued to rule very firm yesterday, while the sales reached about 1,500 bales, at full prices. The private advices by the Niagara imparted a firmer tone to the flour market, and in creased sales were made, chiefly for export, with a slight improvement in prices for common to fair extra brands. Wheat was firm for prime lots, and irregular for common qualities. Good white Canadian sold at \$1 72; white Southern at \$1 70; new white Southern at \$1 70, and new Souther red do. at \$1 67. Spring Chicago and common red Milwankie sold at \$1 29 a \$1 31. Corn was firmer. with sales of mixed at 55c. a 57c. for distilling, 58c. a 61c. for sound mixed, 62c. for sound, and 65c. for Southern yellow. Pork was inactive at \$20 625 for mess. Sugars were steady, with sales of 600 bbds., including 300 Porto Rice and 300 Cuba, at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet. Projects were without change of importance, while a fair amount of engagements was made.

The Price of Niggers and the Prospects of ern Disunion Abelitionists Going for Bu-

We call the attention of our intelligent and thinking readers of all parties to the article which we transfer to our columns to-day from the Richmond Enquirer, on Mr. Buchanan's election and the price of niggers, and the appended speeches of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips at an abolition Fourth of July celebration in Massachusetts. It will be seen from this testimony, that while the nigger driving and secession democracy of the South desire the election of Mr. Buchanan, because it will extend the area of slavery and increase the price of niggers, the Massachusetts abolition leaders are of the opinion that Fremont and the republican party will never answer their purpose, but that the election of Buchanan will have a decided tendency to facilitate the great Garrisonian ultimatum of a dissolution of the Union.

This compound dish of Southern nigger driving and secession democracy and Northern disunion abilitionism, which we thus tender our readers to-day, they will find to be somewhat stronger diet than the ordinary slops and water gruel of most of our party organs and orators at this extraordinary political crisis. For example we turn to our democratic and Fillmore exchanges. and we find them absorbed in the patriotic labor of proving Fremont a Roman Catholic, and inquiring into the mysteries of his runaway match with Colonel Benton's favorite daughter, and who baptized Fremont's children, and who was his father and his mother, dead and gone, and what they were, and where they lived. and where they died, and who buried them, and what were the funeral expenses. And so in some of the republican journals we find them proving that the deceased wife of Millard Fillmore was of Irish Catholic extraction, and that his deceased daughter (cut off in the flower and hopes of her youth) was educated in a Roman Catholic seminary; and that very likely Millard Fillmore himself, while at Rome did as the Romans do, even to the kissing of the Pope's toe. Others of the anti-democratic press are puzzled to know whether Mr. Buchanan ever had "a drop of democratic blood in his veins," and whether he ever condescended to kiss a lady's hand. or has lived all the days of his life-in deed and in thought-a cold blooded, imperturbable and selfish old bachelor. In contrast with all such partizan stuff and rubbish, the solid matter which we furnish this morning from the Richmond Enquire and the Boston Liberator, upon the great and startling issues which underlie this Presidential agitatien. North and South, will doubtless be read

The Richmond Enquirer undertakes very delibe rately to show that there was no mistake in the estimates of Governor Wise concerning the rise in the price of niggers-two, three or four hun dred per cent-that will follow the election of Mr Buchanan. The argument advanced in support of the Governor's calculations is a good one. With Mr. Puchanan's election, and under his administration, Kansas will come in as a slave State, other Territories will come in as slave States, in cluding perhaps a slice or two from Mexico, and Cuba and several others of the West India Islands. (See Cincinnati platform and Ostend manifesto.) These accessions will comprehend a largely increased demand for niggers -a demand so large that the cash price of all healthy slaves in Virginia, and throughout the South, will most likely rise from the average of a thousand to three four or five thousand dollars a head. And our Virginia cotemporary undertakes to show that in this extension of the area of slavery, and in this corresponding increase in the cash value of niegers, the North will share in the profits of the South ; and that accordingly, in an economical nd financial view, the practical dollar-and-cen people of the North should unite with the slave holders of the South to elect Mr. Buchanan, just as they would unite in any other profitable joint stock speculation.

with real interest by men of all partles.

With this sort of Virginia pleading in behalf of Mr. Buchanan it may appear very strange that such fanatical disunion nigger worshippers as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips should repel Fremont as unfit for the crisis, and incline rather to the support of Buchanan. Yes they do. Garrison says that Fremont and the republican party are unsatisfactory to the abolitionists, pure and simple-because nothing is promised and nothing can be expected from the election of Fremont towards the reneal of the Fugitive Slave law, or the abolition o slavery in the District of Columbia, or the suppression of the inter-State slave trade. In fact, Garrison thinks that Fremont, as President would be very apt to consent to the admission of Kansas as a slave State, if he could not prevent it without dissolving the Union. The great objection of Wendell Phillips to Fremont is the same. He is not a disunionist, and is therefore rejected by the disunion abolitionists, with whom the Union is a covenant with death, and the constitution a league with hell." Phillips, ir view of the great ultimatum of revolution and disunion thinks the election of Buchanan would be more advantageous to the revolutionary cause, inasmuch as with his Ostend manifestos Cincinnati platforms and nigger driving mana gers, he would be very apt to precipitate the decisive issue of a sectional and servile war

Read the speeches of Garrison and Phillips. Thus, in the strange, startling and wonderful party disruptions and complications of this xciting and momentous canvass, we find Mr. Buchanan standing before us the preferred candidate of Southern nigger drivers and secessionist and of Northern abolition disunionists. Governor Wise and his Richmond organ think that the ex. pected increase in the cash value of niggers from he election of Mr. Buchapan will pay for every thing; but the true and undisguised disunion ag ation, North or South, sees, no doubt, like Wendell Philips, that Buchanan's success will be but the signal for that feed agitation which will destroy the republic and light the flames of civil nd servile war.

In this connection, we must not overlook the position in this campaign of W. H. Seward and Thurlow Weed. Gen. Webb at Philadelphia stood almost "solitary and alone" in support of Seward as the republican candidate. Thurlow Weed has said that Fremont's nomination was car ried in that Convention by " an ungovernable mob." But it was simply the general voice of the masses, opposed to this corrupt and demoralized Pierce democracy, and asking something better than Seward could give-it was the independent people and the independent press that carried Fremont so triumphantly over all his contracted nigger worshipping and Know Nothing competitors. Seward and his disorganizing clique and anti-slavery disunion programme were thrown out at Philadelphia, and Fremont wa nominated upon the general issue of Kansa as a

free State, and a conservative, domestic and foreign policy, against Buchanan and his platform of Kansas as a stave State, and Cuba by fair means or by foul. Seward does not occupy the platform of the republican candidate, for our disappointed Senator has openly proclaimed in the Senate that the day of compromises is past, and the Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of the secession democracy, makes the same declaration. In fact. W. H. Seward, the secession democracy and the Massauchusetts abolitionists must all be classed together. Frement was not the choice of Seward, and his nomination was the defeat of Seward. Fremont is not acceptable to Garrison and Phillips, for they are driving at disunion; and he is equally obnoxious to the Southern fire eaters, for they are driving at seces-

In this view, we can hardly resist the concin sion that the election of Fremont would be a fatal defeat to the principles of Seward, to Southern ecessionists and Massachusetts abolitionists, and a great victory of the people in behalf of the Union and a new administration.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS .- The politicians are already beginning to canvass for candidates anxious to serve the city as its representatives in the next Congress. The Know Nothings are now very busy in making their arrangements, being frightened into these early no minations by the great popular revolution in ver of Fremont. Among the demontats we have heard some names mentioned. It is stated that Mr. John Cochrane, of the Custom House, will be the candidate of that party in the district nov represented by John Wheeler. Mr. Cochrane i an eloquent and talented man. He will make capital member of Congress: He is just the right kind of stuff to send to Washington, and his backbone should be straightened out at once. We hear, also, that Mike Walsh will shortly be back from Russia, laden with all knowledge he has picked up in his Eu ropean travels, and that he will contest the seat now occupied by John Kelly, with a fai probability of ousting him from it. It is also stated-and we see no reason to doubt it-that General Walbridge will be a candidate in the Third district, and that he will run in any event. It will be recollected that General Walbridge has already served two terms in Congress as the democratic representative for this district. Some people have been stating that Mr. Daniel E. Sickles intended to remove to this district and run for Congress. We think there is some doubt about this statement. He can occupy a much better position as a sort of deputy for Forney, and managing the elections for that Great Mogul of the modern democracy. After everything is settled, and in the event of Buchanan's election, it will be easy enough to send Sickles as Minister to England with unlimited command of the sc

cret service fund. Everything seems to indicate that the system of primary elections-which are nothing more than impudent riots-will be thrown overboard this year, and that the leading candidates for Congress and for State and municipal offices will be brought before the people without the aid those corrupt combinations which have so long disgraced our city and State. It is certainly necessary that there should be some change. II he old, rotten, corrupt system shall continue here, it will bring about results as disastrous to New York as have already been eliminated by precisely the same method in San Francisco.

THE PROSPECTS OF NICARAGUA.-We publish to-day some additional intelligence from Nicarngua, and two interesting documents The first is a letter from Thomas Lord, Vice President of the old Transit Company, to Mr. Hosea Birdsall, an American citizen and an agent of the company. Lord requests Birdsall to endeavor to obtain the aid of Captain Tarleton, of her British Majesty's frigate Eurydice, to stop reinforcements for Walker during his war with Costa Rica, and thereby secure the overthrow of the bold adventurer who has assumed the reins of power in Nicaragua. The document is in portant, inasmuch as it acquits the British go vernment of any participation in the acts Captain Tarleton, and shows that the old Transit Company desires to have Walker cut off root and branch, and labored assiduously to accom-

At the same time, we have the report of the Commissioners appointed by Walker to arbitrate between the old Transit Company and the Nice raguan government. They bring in a bill against Vanderbilt & Company of a quarter of a million which, of course, Vanderbilt & Company will never pay; and thus the Transit route passes into

the hands of Walker & Company. It does not appear that Walker can sustals himself in Nicaragua. He has established a military despotism; but having no money where with to pay his troops or to feed them, his downfall seems more than probable. The men who go to Nicaragua now are not the sort of emigrants who will develope the resources of the country They generally join the army instead of tillio the soil. They are consumers not producers Such emigrants do not benefit any country. It is idle to suppose that the great natural resource of Nicaragua can ever be developed while the re public is at war with the surrounding States and constantly torn by internal dissensions Whether or not the Walker party will succeed in maintaining a foothold in Nicaragua depenupon the amount of business transacted by the company that now controls the Transit route. they succeed in securing a moiety of the Califor nia travel, they may, possibly, maintain their ground; but until they can restore peace to the State, within and without her borders, they can give no real security to life and property, and therefore their route will be shouled by the peaceable and profitable portion of the travelling community.

The work which Walker has failed to do, will however, be accomplished. Central America will be redeemed-the Honduras railway will be completed; and then, with three routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific the country will be filled with an Anglo-Saxon population who will carry with them the spirit of progress, of refine ment, of enterprise, of high civilization from their Eastern homes. Then, and not till then, will the great agricultural and commercial resources of the States be developed. Central America will then take her proper position among

POLITICAL SIGNS IN PENNSYLVANIA -- We re ceive at this office sixty five political newspapers from the State of Pennsylvania, published there. These are divided between the three leading political parties in the following proportions:-For Buehanan there are twenty-one, with a circulation or 32,900; for Fillmore there are three, with a circulation of 1,700; while for Fremont there are forty-one, with a circulation of 88,512. Who

will say that Pennsylvania is not in an incipient state of revolution?

The Central Raticand.

The approaching election in this State present some very novel features. Not only is it a Presidential election hotly contested by three rival condidates, but in the contest is involved a great moneyed oligarchy which has lately matured its profits and perfected its plans by a grand consolidation of interests. The managers of the Central Railroad-for that of course is the corporation we mean-have conjoined to control the politics of the State. They have undertaken to render subservient to their interests all the party journals at Albany, and all the leading newspapers in the villages and towns on their route. The Albany Evening Journal is wholly in the interest of the railroad and its political movements; its candidate is Morgan, who is an officer of one of the railroads. The Albany Atlas and Argus is under the same influence, contends for the same interests, and brings forward candidates pledged to the same purposes and the

ame projects. The subject of the members of the next Legislature of Albany-who exercise all the real influence in railroad matters—is now beginning to attract the attention of the leading political organizations of all kinds. The last number of the Albany Atlas and Argus says :-

We have seen other names presented in our exchanges Governor,) prominent among which are Erast sing, Addison Gardiner, David L. Seymour, Fernand and John Vanderbilt.

Of these the name that is first mentioned hat of Erastus Corning-is the one that is most likely to be successful at the Convention. But which ever party wins, the railroad is safe. It has men pledged to it in every party, and can look forward to the contest with comparative indifference. It cares nothing for the President ; they may elect whom they please; what it does care for is the consolidation of the Hudson River Railroad with the Central, and ultimately the profit to arise from the sale and purchase of the State canals, which will enable it to control all the avenues of the politics of the State to the day of indoment

This is not the first time that moneyed corpora tions have attempted to control politics in this country. In a limited sense the Safety Fund corporations were organized by Mr. Van Buren with view to political effect and political power, oring the pendency of the Albany Regency. cople revolted against them; refused to be held n the shackles of a moneyed corporation ; and utterly broke down the system by throwing open the business of banking. A similar project to this one of Mr. Van Buren's was the attempt of the late ambitious and accomplished Nicholas Biddle, who wanted to create a power that would control the government of the Union. His power also was in the shape of a bank: the reader s aware how it disappeared and was finally defeated by the inexorable will of Presiden Jackson. There have been other attempts since to create moneyed oligarchies; but the railroads are now offering a better opportunity than ever for creations of the kind. They have lately as sumed enormous power and obtained great wealth Some of them have been judicious. The influence of the Western and other railroads in Massachusetts has been moderately exercised, and has created no alarm. The case has been different in New York and New Jersey. In the latter State a railroad monopoly manages State politics and controls parties, as we all know to our cost from the badness of the road, the high rates of travel, and other inconveniences. In Illinois an organization has been effected similar to the one in New Jersey, and an effort is being made to introduce it here. The New York Central has prepared everything for the assumption of power, and has subsidized all the party presses not only in the State capital but in all the towns and villages in the neighborhood of the roads

and canals. It is absolutely necessary for all independent men to rise up and look the matter in the face. unless they wish the State to be handed over bodily to Thurlow Weed, his coadjutors and associates, to levy contribution thereon as they please. Yet it is difficult to tell what is to be done. But what we have seen of the railroad indicates sufficiently that it designs to make itself an independent imperium in imperio-a power behind the throne-and to secure for its oligarchy control of the elections of the Legislature and of the finances of the State.

SOMETHING THAT CONGRESS SHOULD ATTENT TO .- We trust that as Congress has got through with the chivalry, the members will pay some attention to a matter of practical importance, as expressed in the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Pelton of New York, of which the following is a copy:-

A Bux to authorize the President of the United States t cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer to be stationed at the port of New York, as a revenue cutter, and for the perpose of affined ing relief to distressed vessels, their passengers as

it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America, in Congruss assem-bled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamor to be stationed at the port of New York, as a revenue cutter, and for the pur-pose of after ing relief to distressed vessels, their passen-gers and crews, and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand delians be, and is hereby, appropriated for that purpose, out of any moneys now in the treasury of the United States, and not otherwise appropriated.

We have previously alluded to this matter and we now desire to press it upon the attention of Congress. On the first of July we published a list of marine disasters during the preceding six months. By this list it appeared that three hundred and fifty vessels and cargoes, valued at fifteen millions of dollars, were lost, and we now learn that by only sixteen of these disasters fifteen hundred lives were lost. The duties to have been collected on the lost cargoes would have amounted to over two millions of dollars.

There can be no doubt that many of these disa ters might have been prevented by the employment of stout steam cutters, which could live in weather where sailing cutters would be obliged to seek shelter. The cost to the government would be saved ten times over by the duties collected, as the above statistics show. We trust that the representatives of this State will spare no pains to push the bill through.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMPROGIJO. - Our London correspondent to-day confirms the statements made by another correspondent, and published yesterday, to the effect that the Central American question has been virtually settled and we are further informed that the Honduras government offers to give equal shares in the railway from Puerto Ceballes, on the Atlantic. to the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, to England. France and the United States. With this railway finished, we shall have an Anglo-Saxon population in Central America-such men as will govern themselves, and never allow their affairs to be scalled by third parties.

INTERESTING MEXICAN NEWS .- The news from Mexico and Washington, published to-day, may afford more satisfaction in this city than in Washington among the members of the Cabinet. It is not to be doubted that a constitution establishing toleration of religion in Mexico will be popular everywhere. But the decree of Comonfort, which looks to the future appropriation of the vast wealth of the church and the immediate receipt of a few millions, will certainly upset some of the calculations of Premier Marcy, and all others of Pacific Railroad authority. Now

Mexico will not sell another patch of land in the Mesilla neighborhood, and the boundary, as lately established by proclamation, will stand for the present.

We sincerely sympathise with the Cabinet in the failure of their recent attempt to induce Mexico to take six millions of dollars in conside ration for a new boundary line on the thirty-first parallel of latitude to the Gulf of California The proposition was drawn up with care, the articles-seven, we believe-were very neatly written, and signed by Mr. Marcy; and six millions of dollars was a tempting offer to a government poor as Mexico was supposed to be. But all would not answer. Comonfort is not now in the market to sell lands, but is buying up church property and giving mortgages in payment.

It would have been well for the Cabinet, before paying the last three million drafts on the Gadsden purchase, to have reflected on the subject whether the payment on the order of Santa Anna would be the most amiable mode of making a friend of Comonfort. One good turn deserves another. You would not give Comonfort the three millions aforesaid. He will not now take the six that are offered. It would have been much better to have treated Comonfort with the usual distinguished consideration, and perhaps he might have received the other consideration of six millions.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. IMPORTANT RELATIVE TO MEXICO-

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1856. Since Gen. Gadsden left town there has been some talk relative to another attempt of the government to pur-chase more Mexican territory. From what I can learn, Mr. Marcy a short time since drew up a proposition embracing seven articles, which he desired Gen. Comon fort to agree to, and thus constitute a treaty by which Mexico was to surrender the thirty-first parallel of latitude to the Gulf of California, as the boundary line of the two happy republics. For this land Marcy agreed to give six millions of dollars in cash. This additional slice of territory would be a continuation of the Mesilla purchas Our line now runs down to the thirty first degree, but only touches it, forming a triangle, and running north-west to a point north of the Gulf of California. By running the thirty-first parallel to the gulf several ports would be gained. But not with staneing the tempting bait of \$6,000,000, Comonfort refused point blank to have and Gen. Gadaden will therefore have to be satisfied with the Mesilia poschase, the postal treaty and the abolition

of the tobacco monopoly.

The President to-day sent the nominations of John For syth as Minister, and Walker Fearne as Secretary of Le gation at Mexico, in place of Messrs. Gadsden and Cripps

ecalled. Memrs. Forsyth and Fearne are from Alabama Those having the subject immediately in charge have concluded not now to present the application of the pec ple of Utah for admission as a State into the Union. During the progress of the Herbert trial to day, one of the jurors became so exhausted and prostrated by heat s to cause the adjournment of the court.

Disaster on Lake Ontario-Twelve Lives Lost.

KINGSTON, C. W., July 18, 1856. The propeller Tinto was burned last night off Nine Mile Point, and is a total wreck. About twelve persons are ost-among them Captain Campbell and a Mr. Hender on. The purser and twelve of the crew are saved.

The Burning of the Steamer Northern Indinna-Fifty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

We have the following additional particulars of the burning of the Northern Indiana. The fire originated in

the wood work around one of the chimnies, and spread very rapidly. The vessel burned to the water's edge in absence of Captain Pheat, exerted himself to the ut

most to save the passengers, and was the last to leave the burning vessel. He stood at his post, throwing deers, life preservers, stools, &c., to the passengers who, wild with excitement, were leaping overboard in marger. The weather was pleasant, and a dead calm prevailed, and Mr. Wetmore says that could be have controlled the reckleseness of the passengers in jumpng overboard, not one of them would have been lost. During the excitement some of the firemen and deck bands launched a small boat, into which several of them supped, but it was drawn under the wheels of the steamer. and they were lost.

The steamer was towed in shore by the propeller Republic, and now lies in Pigeon Bay, above Point au Pelee, in ten feet of water. Her bull is said to be uninjured With favorable westler she can be towed into port.

With regard to the number lost the reports are conflict ing, and a correct estimate cannot be made, as the trip ets were destroyed. Mr. Marsh, the clerk of the ves sel, arrived at Cleveland this morning. He says that not less than fifty have been lost. The propeller Republic, supposed to have saved a num

ber of the passengers, arrived at Detroit this morning with several of the crew, but with only two of the pas We have no names of the persons either known o

supposed to be lost. Dersort, July 18, 1856. The number of passengers saved from the Norther

Indiana, brought up by the Mississippi, is one hundred The following persons are known to be lost:-Sewell Turner and Daniel Gray, of Rome, Maine.

Michael Burke and Thomas Farie, firemen, of Buffalo Mrs. Eliza Blanchard, of Augusta, Me. Henry Nims and child, of Tully, N. Y. Augustine Fortvalle, of Buffalo. George Dawson, of Brockport, N. Y. Mrs. Mary Ladayard, of England. Mrs. Mary Ackroyds, her father, mother, busband and

Eugene Cary and child, of Greenbash, Wis. Miss Jounings, of Waverley, Itt. Herekish Thomas, of Buffalo Nicholas Commerford, of Rochester. Three coel heavers, a deck hand and a child. It is feared that more than these have been lost.

two abildren, of England.

G. Smith, of Buffalo.

except those on board his own vessel and the Mis Our citizens held a meeting last night, and raised \$800 for the sufferers, and several more hundreds were raise for them to day. Every attention is paid to them. Free railrond and steamboat passes are furnished them, and the hotels and the telegraph are also free to them.

The Captain of the Republic thinks none were saved

The Canada Outward Bound. HARIFAX, July 18, 1856.

The eteemship Canada arrived here from Boston at a conter-past eleven o'clock last night, and sailed again or Liverpool at half-past twelve.

Shipment of Wheat to Liverpool. Carcago, July 17, 1856. The schooner Dean Richmond cleared this afternoon

with twelve thousand busbels of wheat for Liverpoo direct, at 35c. freight. Part of the cargo is from Chicago and part from Milwaukie.

Disaster to the Ship Amelia.

Charasteron, July 18, 1854.
The ship Amelia, from Cardiff, with railroad iron for Savannah, went ashore on Monday night, near Tybes She will probably be lost. A cutter is alongside of her. THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS,

WASHINGTON July 18, 1856. The Senate, after passing an act to repeal the law au-thorizing the erection of an armory in Washington, pro-ceeded to the consideration of private bills. The Senate discussed, without coming to any conclu-

sion upon it, the bill extending the patent of Obed Hussey's reaping machine.

Mr. Yuler reported a bill providing for the compulsoryprepayment of postage on all transient printed matter.

Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

The Illinois contested election case was taken up; and Mr. Archer addressed the House in his own behalf. The resolution that Mr. Allen was not entitled to a seat was adopted by 94 against 90, and the resolution that Mr. Archer was entitled rejected by 89 against 91. An effort was made to reconsider the last vote, but it was lost by four majority.

Resolutions was about the desired dealering the search of the sea

Resolutions were then passed declaring that a vacancy xists in the Seventh Congressional district of Illanois, eferring the election back to the people, and giving Mr. Archer, contestant, mileage and per diem to date.

Adjourned.

Address to the Whigs of Massachusetts.

Boston, July 18, 1856.

An address to the whigs of Massachusetts, from the State Central Committee, is published this morning. It recommends the true and sound whigs of Massachusetts to avoid committing themselves at present to either of the candidates of other parties now prominently presenting themselves, urges a thorough organization and full representation at the State Convention to be held on the third of September next; and further, that in the absence of a candidate freely selected by themselves, they
may be compelled eventually to make a choice of that one who shall seem upon the whole either the least obwishes and principles, and that they should reserve, until after the sitting of the Convention, the elements of a strength which may become, through united action, the means of true public service, and may be made to form-the basis of future important results. The address closes by everring that the first great whig principle must be unwavering fidelity to the Union and the constitution of the country.

Whig Fremont and Dayton Meeting in

Bosroy, July 18, 1856. Frement for President, was held in Fancuil Hall this evening. About 1,200 were present. The meeting was elected President, with numerous Vice Presidents, including Franklin Dexter, Gardner Brewer, Patrick T. Jack ong Frankin Dexter, Gardner Brewer, Patrick T. Jack-sen, and other well known whigs. Speeches were made by Col. Burbank, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, and others, mainly urging the propriety, importance and necessity of a united rally for Fremont and Dayton, as the only means of defeating the democracy. The meet-ing was very enthusiastic. Haif a dozen Fillmoreites created a brief disturbance in the middle of the Hall, but were ejected.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA 8TOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA BATOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Ives, 82½; Reading Railroad, 45½; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48½.

Buffalo, July 18—1 P. M.

Flour tends downward; sales 500 bbls., at 8525a 3644 for good to choice Ohio, Java and Indiana. Wheat quiet. Corn lower, and duit; sales, 8 000 bbshels, at 46c. a 47c. Cats neminal; sales at 36c. Rye, 66c. Whiskey, 38c. a 36c. Canal freights duil. Receipts yesterday—3,462 bbls. flour; 37,168 bushels wheat; 139,067 bushels corn. Canal exports same time—7,762 bushels wheat; 44,686; bushels corn.

Corn.

Aliany, July 18—1 P. M.

Cats. 42c a 44c.; sales 20,000 bushels. Corn is again arriving by canai; no sales of Western afloat; sales from store at 52c., and yellow in lots at 60c. Matt—Sales 2,000 bushels spring mait, from Canada. Rarley, \$1 56.

Cuccaco, July 17—5 P. M.

Wheat firm, but transactions small. Shipments to Oswego, 17,000 bushels. Corn advanced 1c. a 2c. Shipments to Buffalo, 59,000, and to Oswego, 14,000 bushels.

Cuccao, July 18—6 P. M.

Wheat dull. Corn firm. Sales to-day, 44,000 bushels at 443/c. a 45c. Shipments—To Buffalo, 56,000, and to Oswego, 27,000 bushels.

Oswego, 27,000 bushels.

Oswaro, 27,000 bushels.

Oswaro, July 18, 1856.

Wheat in fair request for prime parcels. Sales, 24,000 bushels, at \$1 50 a \$1 55 for white Canadian. Corn lineative reights unchanged. Lake imports to-day—422 bbis flour, 63,211 bushels wheat. Canal exports—4,324 bbis flour, 1,984 bushels wheat, 24,121 bushels corn, 5,82 bushels cats.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, July 17, 1856.
Senator Toombi' Naval Bill—Commodore Stewart—Mr. He enator Toombs' Naval Bill—Commodore Stewart—Mr. Hes bert's Case—Southern Votes for Colonel Fremont—Ms

Buchanan's Plans, de. There is much feeling shown by parties immediatel interested, in the defeat of Senator Toombs' substitute to the bill which has passed the Senate, for a greate efficiency in the naval service of the United Dtates. It ensoned by several of the parties who not be tered by the decision of the Senate, and that I nfluence which brought about the report of the com tee for their retirement and dismissal, will have weight with the President. An attempt will be made

the House to amend it, by substituting the principal fe tures of Toomba's bill, but it is hardly probable that can succeed. I have heard it hinted that upon the re-instalation Commodore Stewart to his original rank in the navy,

I have heard it hinted that upon the re-instalation. Commodore Stewart to his original rank in the navy, it old veteran will send in his resignation, and thus prever further experiments upon his well carned reputation which is about all the riches the old hero hav now le him, after a half century's service to his country. Public feeling has greatly changed in the case of M Herbert, since the receipt of the last intalligence from Fancisco. His position of member of Congress his influence largely in his favor with the communitud this support is now taken from him by the commen upon his character by the California press, and hence it difficulty in getting a second jury to try his case. To friends of Mr. Herbert charge these assauits upon the course of his trial. It is certainly unfortunate f Mr. Herbert that these California representations should have reached Washington just at this time.

On a visit yesterday to Alexandria, on a Washingt-steamer, a Presidential vote of the passengers thirteen of clared themselves for Fremont. Curiosity led me afterward to introduce myself to the parties who had favor Fremont, whereupon I necertained that all but two them were from the South. This is an actual fact, and have thought it worth recording. Although the Sounay be deprived of the privilege of voting for fremo it is nevertheless certain that his cause has many was and true friends is that section, and Wis. L. Marcy we of the country, as the first move in Buchanan's comin possession of the White House.

The Court Dress Question in England-

The Court Dress Question in England-PROFESSOR MAHAN'S LETTER AND MARCY'S

PROFESSOR MAHAN'S LETTER AND MARCY'S I.

DORSEMBRY.

Dr. H. Mahan, the American gentleman who was admitted to the Queen's levee, has addressed the folking letter to the London papers.—

As 'a stranger in a strange land," it might seem I affectation were I longer to keep silence, after I have be designated in a manner so unmistakeable, and held uf ridicule, by several of what are termed the leading pers of London. That I have not only done nothing deserve this, but, on the contrary, bad taken every caution which ferethought and presence of mind concisies to prevent it, both before and at the time of occurrence referred to, I must beg your readers to lieve on my word as a gentleman—it is unnecessary, me to state here in what way, as a particular statem of the facts has been placed by me in the possession of of her Majesty's Ministers of State, also in that of a concretal house of the lightest standing in London, with the Atheneum Club, and the Secretary of Wathe United States, to whom I am officially amenable my conduct as a gentleman and an officer of the militervice. It is painful to be forced into this act of a riety, but I am happy to know that it was none of seeking. I have the honor to be, sir, your checkent, and.

Professor, &c., in the United States Military Acade.

New Theatre for Miss Laura Keene. On Tuesday next Mr. John M Trimble will co work on a new theatre for Miss Laura Keene, whi contracts to complete in sixty days, so that it ca opened for dramatic representations on the 1st of Oct-ensuing. The site is in Broadway. Nos. 622 and 624ground now occupied by the Grinnell House. The mencions of the land are 45 feet front on Broadway 135 feet deep, the lot runking back to Crosby street auditorium will include a parquette and two ti boxes. The lower floor will be devoted entirely parquette, which will seat eight hundred persons ground is eligibly situated, being in the best p Broadway, one block below the theatre formerly pied by Miss Keene, and half a block above Ni

The premises have been leased to Miss Keene for ty one years, and the house will be built express; Miss Keene, she having a large pecuniary interbeing a joint proprietor. With the numerous ments lately introduced in buildings of this kind Trimble will have an opportunity to erect one nicest theatres in the world; and from his known we have no doubt that he will succeed in so doing. Miss Keene, of course, re less gracefelly from any